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nor felling timber should commence as soon as usual this season, for in the one case the late and soft shoot will be liable to decay, when checked in the progress of ripening, and in the other, the juices not being completely fixed, will cause the timber to decay much more quickly, and sooner exhibit the depredations of the worm.

September 21, Common Swallows (*Hirundo Rustica*) yet plenty.

25, Red Chelene (*Chelene Obliqua*) flowering.

October 3, Swallows gone. Never, until this season, did I observe the Swallows disappear so totally in a few days; some few are almost always seen until the middle, and one or two may often be seen near the end of October; but this season not one was observed, after this date, notwithstanding the summer-like weather which prevailed; this appears, therefore, a very conclusive argument in favour of their emigration, for if they did hide in this country, the temperature would certainly influence their disappearance.

16, Red Wing (*Turdus Ilacus*) come.

17, Larks singing (*Alauda Arvensis*) the Wood-lark, Wren and Red-breast have never neglected to sing every day since the beginning of this period.

#### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*From September 20, till October 20.*

It has often been remarked that the seed-time and harvest had a great similarity of weather, this season, however the similitude has been more apparent than usual and nearly the same time of dry weather has lately prevailed which did in the spring, with this difference, that it was considerably warmer, and few seasons have presented a month of October without frosty nights. Some people are beginning to prognosticate a cold winter from the wetness of the summer lowering the temperature of the earth, but although during the summer a great quantity of rain fell, it fell during a high temperature, being usually accompanied with thunder, and may not the warmth and drought of the two last months help to counteract this cooling process, and give us reason to hope for a comfortable winter.

September	20, 28,	. . . . .	Dry fine days.
	29,	. . . . .	Light rain and cloudy,
October	1, 2,	. . . . .	Dry and cloudy.
	3, 6,	. . . . .	Fine days.
	7,	. . . . .	Some light rain.
	8, 14,	. . . . .	Fine days.
	15,	. . . . .	Rain in the morning.
	16,	. . . . .	Fine.
	17, 18,	. . . . .	Rain in the morning, fine days.
	19,	. . . . .	Cold showers.

The range of the Barometer has been as high as 30.3 on the fourth of October, and as low as 29.3, on the 18. The Thermometer has been unusually high for the season, the lowest state was 43 on the morning of the 13th of October; on the 30th of September it was as high as 66°, and on the 1st of October it even stood as high as 64°. The mid day heat was mostly high, on the 29th of September it was 65, October 1, 68, and 2d and 8th 65.

The wind during this period has been observed S.W. 7. N.E. 12, S.E. 9, E. 8, therefore the cold East of the spring seems to bring us dry warm weather during the Summer and Autumn.

#### CELESTIAL PHENOMENA,

FOR NOVEMBER, 1810.

On the 1st, The Moon is seen at a considerable distance from Venus, and to the West of the small stars in the head of the Archer.

5th, She is on our Meridian at 3 min. past 7 afternoon, being directly under the four small stars in triangle of the water-pot, Fomalhaut being below her to the East of the Meridian and near the Horizon.

10th, She passes our Meridian at 52 min. past 11, Menkar being directly below her the three first stars of the Ram above her, to the West of the Meridian, and Jupiter and Aldebaran, at some distance to the East of the Meridian; from this latter star, at nine o'clock she is distant 24. 9.